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THE SCHEDULE.

[*See* section 6.]

In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898),—

(1) in sub-section (1) of section 99-A, after the words "appears to the State Government to contain", the words "in relation to any judicial proceeding, any indecent or obscene matter, or any indecent or obscene details, which would be calculated to injure public morals, or" and after the words "that is to say", the words, brackets, letter and figures "any matter referred in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1960, or" shall be inserted;

(2) in section 99-B and in sub-section (1) of section 99-D, for the words "seditious or other matters", the word "matter" shall be substituted.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS,
2nd *June* 1960.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VIII on page 38 supra.]

ADDRESS BY SHRI BISNURAM MEDHI, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ASSEMBLED TOGETHER AT THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, AT 11 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH AUGUST 1960.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

It gives me great pleasure once again to welcome you and extend my hearty greetings. Let me at the outset express my profound relief and thankfulness that the recent crisis in our affairs, caused by the strike of the Central Government employees, has passed off without material damage to the Nation. This satisfactory sequel was largely due to the steadfast support extended to the Government by the general public and influential sections of the Press. The strike cast a heavy strain on the General Administration and in particular on all ranks of the Police force, and they handled the difficult situation with understanding, firmness and tact. On behalf of the Government and the people of the State I hasten to convey to one and all of them my deep appreciation.

2. I extend a hearty welcome to the people of Tiruttani and the neighbouring villages which have become part of this State from the 1st of April. The division of the waters of the common Araniar

Project was a pending issue with the Andhra Pradesh Government and this has since been settled amicably at a recent conference of the Ministers of the two States held at Hyderabad. The disputes with the Kerala Government over the details of the Parambikulam Project, have also been settled to the satisfaction of both the States at a high-level conference held in Delhi, and the construction of that mighty project may now proceed unimpeded. Let me express the hope that the mutual accommodation and goodwill shown at these conferences, will be preserved and set the pattern for inter-State negotiations in resolving the various regional disputes.

3. It is a matter for satisfaction that the statement of policy of the Government of India contained in the speech of the Prime Minister, dated 4th September 1959, and the Directive issued by the President under Article 344 of the Constitution in pursuance of that policy, have settled the vexed question of the Official Language. In respect of the language to be used in the offices and institutions of the Government of India, the formula of prolonged bi-lingualism has been accepted as put forward by this Government in consultation with the leaders of all political parties. The decision regarding the language to be used in the offices and institutions in the State sector, is one for this Government to take. We have already declared TAMIL as the official language of this State, and steps are being taken to implement that decision according to a phased programme. Tamil is now being introduced as the medium of instruction in the B.A. class in the Arts College, Coimbatore, with effect from the current year. I hope that the basis of the All-Party unity which has strengthened our stand and ensured a satisfactory settlement of this vexed issue, will be preserved.

4. I regret to observe that seasonal conditions are none too encouraging at the moment. There have been scattered rains in most districts, and this has helped dry crops. But our major reservoirs have not yet received the accustomed replenishments. The season is not all lost yet and let us therefore hope and pray that the monsoon will soon strengthen in the water-sheds of the Western Ghats so that the efforts we have put in towards stepping up agricultural production, may yield us the full return.

5. The implementation of the Five-Year Plan continues to be the major pre-occupation of the Government. Most of the physical targets set in the Second Plan have been achieved, and some have also been exceeded. As against an anticipated outlay of about Rs. 152 crores we would actually have raised and invested usefully about Rs. 181 crores. The experience and confidence gained thereby will stand us in good stead in our approach to the next Plan.

6. The draft outline of the Third Plan is now before the country for eliciting public opinion. I hope hon. Members will offer their considered comments on it during the discussions following my address. The one disquieting feature in the present economy of the country is the persistent upward trend in prices. This is indeed

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causing considerable hardship to the people particularly to those in the fixed low income groups. Unless this tendency is arrested, the anticipated resources for the Plan may not all be forthcoming because the incentive and ability to save are diminished under inflationary conditions. Most of the factors which govern the price structure such as the rate of investment, labour policy, import restrictions, excise levies, credit regulations, deficit financing, etc., are all regulated by the agencies of the Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission. This Government has offered its suggestions to the National Development Council and a high-level committee of that Council is now considering the matter. Let us hope that this Committee would deal with the problem in all the seriousness which the occasion seems to demand.

7. Another point to which this Government has drawn the attention of the Planners at the Centre, is the need for a balanced regional dispersal of new industries. It may indeed be true that the new steel units should be set up in areas where high-grade coal and iron ore are available in close proximity. But ample choice of location may be possible for the fabricating industries based on the new steel. People in backward areas can be enthused over the large industrial programme envisaged in the new Plan, only if some visible benefit does reach their respective local areas. The principle of regional balance has been generally accepted, and I hope that it would be implemented with understanding and sympathy, in the interests of the emotional integration of the country.

8. The All-Parties Committee of this Legislature is now examining the reports of the various Working Groups engaged in the formulation of the new State Plan. The proposals which emanate from this Committee will be discussed with the Planning Commission next October, after which the draft State Plan will be placed before both the Houses of this Legislature for their consideration.

9. With a view to associate the people closely in the implementation of the Plan, we have already provided in the New Panchayat Act that Panchayat Unions should function not merely as units of Local Administration of the old type, but should also be the agencies of the Government on the side of production. They are to take charge of the National Extension Services and Community Development, with particular reference to schemes for the development of agriculture and rural industries. It is now estimated that the aggregate resources which all the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions can be helped to secure during the Third Plan period, are of the order of Rs. 145 crores. Half of this sum will go towards the maintenance of the existing services and the other half will be available for further development on agriculture, elementary education, drinking water-supply, village communications, rural industries, etc.

10. In the field of agriculture, all the development schemes initiated in the Second Plan are making satisfactory progress. We have increased the production of foodgrains by about 10 lakh tons

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already and we may confidently set a target of about 15 lakh tons during the Third Plan. The ' Package Programme ' newly introduced in the district of Thanjavur, is progressing satisfactorily in spite of initial teething troubles. The full finance scheme has been extended to all the 22 Community Development Blocks in the district in order to enable the agriculturists in the area to obtain their entire credit requirements through local co-operatives. An official Committee is now examining the working of the Full Finance Scheme in areas where it operates, with a view to remove the bottlenecks and to suggest methods of extending the scheme to other areas. The co-operative credit movement will cover all the villages of the State to serve 50 per cent of the population and to disburse about Rs. 25 crores of credit by the end of this year.

11. The power projects of the Second Plan will all be completed before the end of this year as programmed, raising the generation capacity from 256,000 kilowatts to 571,000 kilowatts and we are now in a position to meet all the anticipated industrial loads. About 10,000 villages will be electrified by the end of the year and we may hope to cover the entire countryside during the next Plan. To encourage the use of power in rural areas, the Electricity Board has recently abolished the levy of ' Unconnected Minimum Charges ' and may soon liberalise the rules on the ' Minimum Guarantee ' on new rural extensions. Investigations are proceeding briskly on the new Projects for the Third Plan, namely, the Kundah Third Stage for 240,000 kilowatts and the Parambikulam Project for 100,000 kilowatts and work has already commenced on the Mettur Tunnel Scheme for 100,000 kilowatts. The integrated Neyveli Project will generate about 250,000 kilowatts as part of the Second Plan and the supply is expected to commence in 1961. Provision is being made in the Third Plan for raising the capacity of this Station to 400,000 kilowatts and with the addition of this large block of thermal power, the seasonal deficiencies of our Power-Grid may be expected to be corrected.

12. Production runs fairly smooth in our established industries despite shortages in certain vital raw materials and occasional difficulties with labour. The wage dispute in the textile industry regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board has been settled through negotiations initiated by the Government. An amicable settlement has also been reached on the wage disputes of the beedi industry and normalcy has been restored.

13. On new industries our major endeavour should be to establish a steel unit making use of the Salem iron ore and Neyveli lignite. The East German Experts have made an encouraging report and the further investigations suggested by them are being carried out. A Committee of Experts appointed by the Government of India is now considering the question in order to include the Scheme in the Third Plan. The erection of the fertilizer factory at Neyveli is progressing satisfactorily and tenders for the briquetting plant are now under scrutiny. The share structure of the new paper industry in the Mettur area, has been finalised and construction

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will commence immediately. Licence has been obtained for the 10,000-ton Aluminium Plant at Salem and the promoters are now settling the details of the collaboration with the Italian Firm. Preliminary arrangements are going on smoothly for establishing a raw film plant with French participation near Ootacamund, a surgical instruments plant with Russian participation, an earth moving machinery plant with American participation and a fertilizer plant with British participation, all near Madras. Of the three new sugar mills licensed in the co-operative sector, the one at Udumalpet has gone into production and the other two are expected to do so by the end of the year. Three more sugar mills, two in the private sector and one in the co-operative sector, have already been licensed and work has commenced on them. Applications for licence for five more new mills are now under consideration. The Government of India have decided to take up the detailed investigation of the oil deposits in the Cauvery Delta and a Seismic party is starting work there presently. Instructions have issued to district officers to render the Seismic party all possible assistance.

14. In the field of education, the Government have decided to introduce free and compulsory education in the age-group 6-11 and a phased programme has been drawn up to complete this work by 1965–66. A start has been made in the current year with the age-group 6–7 in a third of the State. The midday meal scheme has been extended to cover about 10 lakhs children during the current year and provision is being made in the Third Plan to complete the programme.

15. The Government have accepted all the major recommendations of the Madras Pay Commission, and implemented them with effect from 1st June 1960. The cost of these concessions will amount to Rs. 5 crores in the first full year and will rise to about Rs. 7 crores ultimately. This would cut into the resources available for the Third Plan to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores. We may however note with satisfaction that these concessions have given a measure of satisfaction to all employees of the Government and Local Boards and school teachers. Supplementary demands towards the extra expenditure for nine months of this year are being moved in the current session and this will afford an opportunity to discuss the Report and the decisions of the Government thereon.

16. Other legislative proposals for this session are—

(*a*) A Bill to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, to remove difficulties in the working of the Act;

(*b*) A Bill to replace the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960;

(*c*) A Bill to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the needs of housing accommodation and for the constitution of a State Housing Board; and

(*d*) A Bill to provide for the prevention, improvement and clearance of slums, and for the acquisition of slum and other lands.

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17. Much has been done in recent years for improving the living conditions of the people of the State, but much more remains to be achieved. That should be the main objective of all our efforts inside this Legislature and outside, and if that objective is kept well in the forefront, there may not be room for much controversy or heat during the discussions on the various matters which come up for your consideration. Let me conclude by expressing the hope that Providence will inspire you with faith and confidence in your mission and that you will conduct your deliberations with wisdom, forbearance and decorum expected of the chosen representatives of the people. (Cheers.)

